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Contents.

Foreword	1
Introduction	3
Geographical Boundaries	5
Population	7
Industrial Conditions	10
Domestic Life	13
Child Life	16
Classification	16
Education and Employment	18
Connection with Social Agencies	21
Constructive Social Agencies	27
Amusements	30
Conclusions and Suggestions	
Conclusions	33
Suggestions	35
Appendix	36

Foreword

A desire on the part of the writer to make an intensive study of a local community on the West Side of Chicago with reference to "The Unattached Boy" led him to Mr. C. A. Brown, the Principal of Brown School. The latter was interested to learn of similar conditions among both the boys and girls of his School District.

The Parent - Teachers Association of the School were anxious to show the public and the School Board of Education the need of a New School Building with facilities for Community Activities and Recreation, so it was decided to make an inventory of the existing conditions.

The writer consented to act as Director of the investigation ⁱⁿ cooperation with the Parent - Teachers Association having the following points in view:

1. To find out the nationality and occupation of the population of the School District.
2. To discover the industrial and commercial conditions of the Community.
3. To learn the number of children, and their ages within the District.
4. To discover their connections, if any, with all constructive Social Agencies.

5. To determine just what opportunities and facilities were already being offered the children for wholesome recreation.

The task was a difficult one and what measure of success that has been attained has been due to the loyal support of many individuals and organizations.

We are grateful for the personal help and the interviews of many who cannot be named but who helped make the study possible. We are especially grateful to Mr. C. A. Brown, Principal of Brown School, Mr. W. R. Boorman of the Y. M. C. A. College, Mrs. Wm. Gordon, and Miss Jessie Ackermann of the Lincoln Citizenship League, and to each of the individual members of the Parent - Teachers Association who helped so faithfully in the field work. Also to each of the individuals who rendered invaluable service on behalf of the following organizations:

The Chicago Evangelical Institute,

The Church of the Epiphany,

The Park Avenue Colored M. E. Church,

The New First Congregational Church,

The Second Baptist Church,

The West Side Young Women's Christian Association,

The West Side Young Men's Christian Association.

Introduction

A quarter of a century ago this part of the city of Chicago in which the Brown School District is situated was one of the fashionable residence districts of the city. Very substantial homes were built of brick and of a size to accommodate large families.

As the city grew the mammoth business concerns of the Loop drove the smaller merchants and manufacturers out into this district. Simultaneously, many, in fact most, of the wealthy families removed to the increasingly popular South and North "Sides" of the city and in turn were replaced by a more distinctly working class who wanted to live close to the small manufacturing establishments filling up this district.

These new residents, of less financial means, of course could not spread out and fill up the immense homes so it has steadily grown into a distinctly "Rooming House District."

Accompanying this abnormal bulge in population came an unusual number of merchants to supply the staples of life also a large number of Educational, Social and Charitable Institutions.

Such are the steps in the development of a community which is especially suitable and fertile for the study of social problems.

The statistics given, being collected by a large number of people, are not presented as absolutely accurate and complete but are thought to be sufficiently so, to enable one to draw comparatively reliable conclusions and show the tendencies. For coming from so large a percentage of the homes they must of necessity show definite characteristics of the Community as a whole.

Geographical Boundaries.

The Brown School District is situated in what is commonly known in the Political Circles of Chicago as one of the "River Wards". This does not necessarily mean that the School District itself fronts on the river but it does lie in the western edge of one on the Political Wards, a much larger territorial division, which does. The east and west axis, or Madison Street, from which the City House Numbering System starts both to the North and South, cuts the School District in two, just a little north of its center. The District lies about a mile and a half west of State Street the North and South Axis of the Numbering System and so altho not within the Loop, yet when the extreme dimensions of the City of Chicago are considered, it can be said to lie almost at the "heart" of the Great City.

Both the Metropolitan and Oak Park Branches of the Elevated Railroad System of the city cut straight through the District in almost opposite directions. Four of the principal Cross-Town Surface Lines either cross or traverse the boundaries of this territory so that it is easy to see that the community lies in the midst of a large number of the thronging thoroughfares of the city.

To describe the exact boundaries of the Brown School District we shall start at the Northwest Corner which happens to be the corner of Leavitt Street and Park Avenue,

from here east on Park Avenue to Lincoln Street, thence north to Lake Street, east on Lake Street to Union Park. Following the north and northeastern edge of the Park to N. Sheldon Street, south on Sheldon and Loomis Streets to W. Adams Street, thence west on Adams to Ashland Boulevard, south on Ashland Boulevard to Van Buren Street, west on Van Buren Street to Robey Street, north on Robey to Jackson Boulevard, west on Jackson Boulevard to Heyne Avenue, thence north on Heyne to Monroe Street, west on Monroe to Leavitt Street and north on Leavitt Street to our starting point at Park Avenue.

The district as a whole is comprised of about seventy blocks of various sizes and descriptions, is approximately one mile long by three quarters of a mile wide.

The data which will be shown herein was secured from thirty-one entire Blocks and parts of nine others. They are well scattered over the district so that they are quite representative of the entire community. These facts should be kept strictly in mind especially when thinking of the totals which are given.

Population.

The Population is naturally divided into two almost distinct classes, namely, those families more or less permanent, who own property or who have lived in the community for a considerable length of time, and have their business interests established; second the more transient element, who, roughly speaking do the menial tasks for the first mentioned class and who occupy a large proportion of these "extra" rooms, in the large, old-fashioned dwellings.

One interesting fact should be noted at this time. These property owners and those of long residence are the families to whom the bulk of the children belong and, are almost universally Americans. The transient class are largely either single men or younger couples who have not as yet established homes of their own and among these is the greater foreign element.

In the territory covered by the investigation there is a population of approximately 6,500, representing 1,400 families. About five hundred of the latter are without children.

Of the families with children, the group in which we are most interested, there are 947. In this number there are represented 25 nationalities, of which 75.5 % are Americans and the remainder, or 286 people are divided among the other 24 nationalities. Of the 286 people fully two-thirds

come from the sturdy Anglo-Saxon races, such as English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish and Danish.

We find then, that the great percent of the Children of this community come from American Homes. And as we will show later they are of a frugal type, whose fathers have a trade or profession and not of the poorer laboring classes.

The following is a summary of the population statistics:

Nationality of families with children,	
American	661
Irish	83
German	28
Poles	27
English	24
Colored	24
Jewish	20
Italian	12
Swedish	12
Greek	12
French	11
Scotch	8
Danish	7
Austrian	3
Bohemian	3
Slavonic	3
Norwegian	2

Dutch	1
Belgian	1
Canadian	1
Swiss	1
Cuban	1
Lithuanian	1
Peruvian	<u>1</u>
Total.....	947
Total number of families	1399
Total population	6447

Industrial Conditions.

This district is distinctively the neighborhood of the smaller manufacturer and merchant. It is too far from the means of heavy transportation for easy transit of heavy materials. Furthermore the most of the present buildings are of such substantial nature that it would not pay to tear them down in the face of the high cost of land and build large plants, so we have about thirty establishments, in the blocks covered, who hire all the way from eight ~~or~~ ten men to two or three hundred individuals.

The products range all the way from musical instruments and macaroni to sheet metal products and rugs and furniture. None of the products are of such a nature to create obnoxious gases in the community and no plant large enough to produce quantities of smoke in excess of what is found in the average section of the city of Chicago proper.

Business houses are all on a small scale but of a multitude of varieties. The buildings of only one business block rise above three stories and that block is a small one, at the intersection of three streets which gives ample facilities of air and light.

Practically all of the children are exposed to the snares and temptations of a business district, because within the territory covered, there are, altogether, 363 places of business irrespective of rooming houses, making an

average of at least nine to every block, excluding the thirty factories which have been mentioned.

The sanitation of such concerns as, grocery stores, restaurants, butcher shops, and bakeries is a little above the average, in fact much better than one may find in similar places of business between this district and the Loop.

Leaving out the commercial places of amusement except the cabarets and saloons which serve a double purpose of amusement and eating places we have divided the business concerns in the summary into two classes, namely: Those which unless closely supervised can easily affect the morals of the child life of the community; and secondly, those in which this element, aside from the commerciality of the thing, is practically negligible.

To make it more clear, there are those establishments such as junk shops which have been known to be the cause of leading minors to steal, cigar stores which sell cigarettes and tobaccos to minors, hotels which can so easily become the rendezvous for disreputable men and women who entice older boys and girls.

The prevalence in large numbers of the above class of establishments in this locality shows the imperative need for linking every last boy and girl up to some constructive social agency.

Summary of Business and Industrial Establishments

Those most likely to affect the morals of child life,

Photo Galleries	3
School Stores	5
Cigar Stores	9
Groceries	39
Shoe Repair and Shine Shops	12
Junk Shops	7
Bakeries	10
Barber Shops	17
Hotels	5
Rooming Houses	300
Restaurants	22
Beauty Shops	6
Saloons and Cabarets	<u>17</u>
Total	468
 Other Places of Business	
Drug Stores	11
Butcher Shops	13
Dept. Stores or Gen. Mdse.....	10
Hardwares	12
Jewelry Stores	6
Tailor Shops	11
Offices and Banks	15
Factories	28
Garages and Auto Repair Shops	16
Other Establishments	<u>84</u>
Total	206
Grand Total	674

Domestic Life.

At the outset, an ordinary observer will see that in a district of practically forty blocks with 300 rooming houses, there must be a large number of homes with an abnormal family life.

These rooming houses have anywhere from four or five to fifteen and twenty roomers. However due to the fact that these dwellings are so extremely large the situation is not as bad as it at first seems. There are extreme cases where as high as eight to ten people are living in two to three rooms but these cases are the exception rather than the rule. On the other hand instances can be found where families of three and four are occupying eight and ten rooms.

With the great number of families without children in the district the average number per family is brought down to three but this number would run much higher in just the families with children. Four is the average number of rooms per family, excluding of course the most of the single roomers. On the whole the housing situation is not critical, the worst features being the "half basement" homes in many of the rooming houses, and the large number of homes over store buildings.

Situations which affect the childlife of the district more seriously are the number of families of only one parent, and the number of working mothers. There are between 14 %

and 15 % of the families, where there are children with only one parent. What is more, the largest number of these cases are to be found in the rooming houses where temptations are greatest and both parents are needed most.

16.1 % of the mothers from families where there are children work outside of the home. This, by the way, is almost exactly, the same proportion as the number of fathers that are laborers, showing that the two circumstances, usually go hand in hand.

Not only are the people of this community predominately American but a study of the occupations of the fathers' reveals a fact that they, on the whole, are above the average in intelligence. Over half, 63.4 % to be more exact, have a trade of some sort or another and an additional 19.6 % have a business or profession. This means that all, but the remaining 16.8 % who are laborers, should be able to provide a comfortable living for their families. Many things enter into this part of the situation, but that may be taken as a general assumption, for time and space will not permit a general discussion of wages and standards of living.

Even in the face of the last mentioned situation, there is little doubt but that the existing conditions in the domestic life of the District call for a closer supervision of the "child life" by the constructive Social Agencies, than it would otherwise necessitate.

The following are the figures on the Domestic Life:

Average number per family	3.5
Average number of rooms per family	4
Number of families of one parent	130
Number of mothers at home	721
Number of mothers working away from home	139
Total number of mothers	860

Occupations of Fathers

Profession and Business	155
In Trades	500
Laborers	133
Total number of fathers	788
Total number of families with children ..	947

One fact has purposefully been left until the figures were before us. They show that there are a larger number of mothers than of fathers. Therefore among the families of one parent a large number of cases the mother who is logically the home-builder must go out and earn the living, and the children especially those under school age, are left in the care of neighbors and roomers; left to run in the streets, or children of school age must be kept out of school to care for them. This shows the necessity of Day Nurseries, of which only one of very meager capacity exists in the whole district.

Child Life.

A. Classification.

In the broad sense of the term Child Life is used to denote all of the period of an individual's life from infancy, or sometimes birth, to maturity. Altho we have made a count of all, yet for our purpose we will deal more especially with boys and girls between the ages of seven and twenty-one. While it may not be always true it is presupposed that up to the age of seven a child will receive closer supervision and care on the part of the parents in the home than during the periods thereafter. Consequently we delegate more responsibility to the Social Agencies in the later period.

With the unusual number of people in this district without children, there comes somewhat of an abnormal environment for the child life. Many of these superfluous adults are not of a character conducive to the molding of ideal characters in youth and again we press extra responsibility upon the home and Social Agencies to sageguard the young life against this element.

Because of the contact with so many adults, the unusual encounter with the "hum-drum" business world, and at times the illkept homes, the children of this district mature a little earlier than the average child of our urban and rural communities.

As is the case in most communities the children are almost equally divided as to sex. The figures showing a few

more boys than girls because the age of maturity was taken as twenty-one in the case of males and the count taken only to twenty in the females.

The relatively small number of both sexes shown in the later "teens" can be accounted for in two ways. First, in giving information many parents, undoubtedly did not think of them as children but as adults, especially when they belonged to the Employed Class. Second, the later "teens" is the age of greatest mortality between the ages of five and forty-five. Therefore our great bulk of childlife with which we are concerned in this community is between the ages of seven and fifteen years.

Following is a summary of number, age and sex of the children in the territory covered:

Both sexes under seven years	880
Girls between 7 - 10 years	157
Boys " 7 - 10 years	152
Girls " 11 - 14 years	103
Boys " 11 - 14 years	107
Girls " 15 - 20 years	85
Boys " 15 - 21 years	97
Total Girls Between 7 - 20 years	345
Total Boys Between 7 - 21 years	<u>356</u>
Total Children	1081

B. Education and Employment.

A discussion as to the facilities offered for education will be taken up under the Constructive Social Agencies. We wish to deal more especially here with the childrens' status, ^{as} to whether they are in school, employed or neither of the two.

The State Laws of Compulsory Education compel the child to attend school until fourteen years old, and it is commonly considered that in this time the average, normal child will complete the eight years of the Grammar Schools. Unfortunately in this district an unusual number of children of fourteen and fifteen years were found to be in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades. As to where the fault lies it was impossible to determine but it alters slightly, the conclusions drawn from the statistics gathered. For instance, theoretically, all children above fourteen years should either be in High School or College or employed, but with several down in the grades it impairs the accuracy of the statistics. Furthermore, among those children who go to work the next day after their fourteenth birthday, and that number is not negligible, we have many who, not having completed the common branches, are very poorly equipped to serve themselves and the community.

There are 29 boys and girls of seven to fourteen who are not in the grade schools. They may be found in one of four places, the High Schools, in employment, in charitable

institutions or idle.

25.7 % of the boys between fifteen and twenty-one are in High School or College and 61.8 % are employed which leaves about 12% idle. A little better situation is found among the girls, 27 % being in High School and College, and 69.5 % employed, leaving between 3 and 4 % idle. With maybe a few recruits from the previous age division this presents a dangerously large army of idle children, when considered in the light of the temptations of this community.

With so many small factories close at hand, as we have already noted, by far the largest percent of the working boys and girls of this community work in factories. Due to the nature and size of these concerns no acute problems confront us on their behalf except in respect to their leisure hours. This latter will be considered in the next section.

The following data was secured on Education and Employment:

	In Gr. School	Out	Percent
Girls between 7-14	242	18	6.9 %

Boys " 7-14	<u>248</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4.4 %</u>
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Total	590	29	5.6 %
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	In High School	College	Percent
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Girls between 15-20	20	3	27
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Boys " 15-21	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>25.7</u>
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Total	41	7	26.3 %
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	Employed	Percent	Percent	Idlers
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Girls between 15-20	59	69.5	3.5
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Boys " 15-21	<u>60</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>12.5</u>
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Total	119	65.6 %	*8. %
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*Not absolutely accurate because some of these are
undoubtedly still in the Grade Schools.

C. Connections with Social Agencies.

In this connection the term Social Agency is used in a somewhat limited sense. It is used to designate those organizations which have adult leadership or supervision, and have as part of their program, the direction of constructive activities among children outside of their school or employment hours.

In reality we are seeking a negative rather than a positive bit of information. It is our aim to find out how many children are not connected with any constructive Social Agency outside of the schools. With the abnormal home conditions and industrial surroundings it is highly important some individuals or organizations be delegated to employ the time of the children outside of school or employment hours. If such is not done in all probabilities, abnormal ideals, wasted energy and consequent Juvenile Delinquency will make deep inroads into the Child Life of the Community.

In the use of the statistics gathered no attempt has been made to play one organization against another, but to find out the number of children connected with each organization. One division has been made in the classification, and that is between the Churches and their one common childrens service, commonly known as The Sunday School, and all other organizations, run either in connection with or outside of the church.

For the sake of simplicity and because it involves dif-

ferent organizations the sexes will be dealt with separately.

Following are the figures on the girls:

Protestant	131	
Catholic	98	
Jewish	<u>10</u>	Percent
Total Church Membership	239	69.2
Number attending Sunday Schools or		
Childrens Services	146	41.7
Number with no Church connections		
whatever	60	17.3

Girls belonging to other organizations.

Y. W. C. A.....	12	
Camp Fire Girls	9	
Attend some gymnasium	9	
Woodcraft League	6	
Attend some playground regularly ..	6	
Sororities	5	
Literary Clubs	5	
Girl Scouts	4	
Orchestra or Glee Club	2	
Athletic Club	2	
Hobby Clubs and other organizations	<u>24</u>	
Total	84	or 24.3 %

A few facts should be pointed out in the above figures. A large number of those who attend the Sunday Schools or Childrens Services are also members of the Churches and likewise many of those in the second table are duplicated in the first. A large number of those connected with churches are members on paper only or members of a family which attends and they themselves seldom darken the doors of a church. On the other hand the Sunday School implies more, not only attendance but some part taken in the activities. In the case of the other organizations they are conducted and kept alive only thru the individual effort of the children themselves and that is where constructive social growth is realized. If among the sixty who have no church connection whatever, all could be counted among the eighty-four members of "other organizations" the outlook would be encouraging but a very small percentage are so connected. We are almost safe in saying that 17.3 % of the girls have no social life outside of the school or employment and home, except the commercialized amusements and the street. Only 24.3 % have any connections with constructive Social Agencies on any other day of the week but Sunday.

The figures on the "Unattached Girls" are as follows:

Number girls with no church connection whatever 60

Number girls not members of a church 106

Number girls who do not attend a Sunday School. 199

Number girls who do not belong to other organizations 261

Following are the figures on the boys;

Boys belonging to Churches and Sunday Schools

Protestant 152

Catholic 89

Hebrew 11

Percent

Total Church Membership 252

85.5

Number attending Sunday Schools or

Childrens Services 12

45.0

Number with no church connections

Whatever 85

35.8

Boys belonging to other organizations

Y. M. C. A 48

Boys Scouts 17

Attend some gymnasium along 8

Athletic Clubs 4

Literary Clubs 4

Fraternities 3

Playground 3

Orchestra or Glee Club 1

American Legion 1

Ho boy and other clubs 61

Total 152

or 50.6 %

The same is true, of course, in the case of boys as in the girls in that many who are listed as members of churches are not what is known as active members, but only listed on the Church Rolls or maybe members of families whose names appear thereon. Also a great deal of duplication occurs in the

number of church members and those attending Sunday Schools. However, if such were not the case both numbers together do not equal the total number of boys, a fact which does not hold true in the case of girls. This leads us to the facts that with boys a smaller number are connected with churches and Sunday Schools than with the girls but at the same time a larger number belong to organizations aside from the churches. Granting as in the case of the girls that the most of those boys who have no connections with the church do not join the other constructive organizations we find that 23.8 % of the boys of the community do not have any connections with constructive Social Agencies, aside from the home and school. Also that only 30.6 % have a supervised social life aside from the commercialized amusements on any day but Sunday. A comparison of the situations among both boys and girls would seem to indicate that boys can be more easily reached than girls by organizations outside of the church, while girls can be more easily reached by the church than boys. The experiences of Social Workers I believe will support with these statements.

The figures on the "Unattached Boys" are as follows:

Number boys with no church connections whatever	85
Number boys not members of any church	134
Number boys who do not attend a Sunday School .	234
Number boys who do not belong to other organizations	247

Now, with 145 girls and boys with no church connections whatever and 508 out of 701 who are not reached by a constructive Social Agency except the home, school and the church and these in a very nominal way, there looms up a wonderfully large opportunity and challenge for someone.

Constructive Social Agencies

The matter of the home has been taken up under the head of Domestic Life.

There are within the School District, the one Grade School, a Parochial School, one High School, and six other schools for technical and specialized instruction. The latter draw their constituency from a very large territory and touch the children of the District only in a very small degree.

The Parochial School and High School are both well equipped and have strong teaching staffs. The work done with the children outside of school hours is practically negligible.

The Brown School has an excellent teaching staff and the educational standing of its pupils is above the average but the equipment and the building are a disgrace to a progressive, up to date city, or community. The work outside of school hours cannot be mentioned because the facilities and thus the opportunities are almost nil. There are absolutely no appropriate rooms within the building for community gatherings or activities.

There are within the District 16 churches and Missions of the various sects and denominations. Some are doing no work with young people whatever except the regular routine on Sunday, of church and Sunday School Services while others are doing a real constructive piece of work, a detailed account of which will be given below.

The Salvation Army, The Chicago Evangelical Institute, The Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in addition to the churches mentioned above are doing outstanding pieces of work.

None are taxed to such limits that they could not handle a good many more young people if some means were devised to bring the young people and the organizations together.

All of the Social Organizations within the District draw their constituencies from a much larger area than the school district but a glimpse might be of value as to just what is being done by those which are most active. In response to questionnaires sent out only five organizations responded and the following is a brief summary of their work.

Organizations	Total Girls Reached	Total Boys Reached	Est. of Maximum Capacity	No. of Dif. Clubs or Activities
West Side Y.W.C.A.	563		950	5
2nd Baptist Church	80	70	200	7
Church of the Epiphany	70	50		5
New First Con. Ch.	259	228	500	12
West Side Y.M.C.A.		605	600	7
	872	953	2250	
Total Girls and Boys reached		1825		
Estimate of maximum capacities		2250		

The above reports serve only to give an idea of what opportunities are offered within the District for constructive social activity among boys and girls outside of school and employment hours.

Amusements

Here we intend to look at the commercialized forms of amusement found within the District and their possible effect upon the child life of the Community.

Following are the principal forms of commercial amusements within the territory covered, and that means they are only half of those within the School District:

Dance halls	2
Theatres and movies	6
Pool rooms	9
Saloons and Cabarets (listed above)	17

Not strictly commercial but of a public nature are two small parks either on the edge or joining the edge of the district. Only one has any sort of playground equipment and that without a supervisor.

Within the territory covered there are fifteen vacant lots and twenty-one vacant buildings, there with proper supervision and encouragement could be used for constructive recreation and play but without such supervision easily become rendezvous for gangs of boys or girls which usually are not conducive to highest social morals. One out of the fifteen vacant lots is used by the West Side Y. M. C. A. and the Epiphany Church for supervised Play.

The principal dance hall immediately within the District, known as Professor Smith's Dancing Academy is far above the average public dance hall. Mr. Smith himself is usually pre-

sent on the dance floor and exerts his best efforts in the promotion of clean social dancing. On the other hand at the very south edge of the District is a public dance hall which is, without a doubt, one of the worst places of its kind in the city. Very few restrictions are placed upon the form or style of dancing and the music is advertised to be of the very "jazziest" type.

All the theatres and movies except one, show motion pictures almost exclusively. The one vaudeville theatre is above the average, being well-lighted, well ventilated and has a higher type* of vaudeville than most of the Loop Theatres. Some of the motion picture houses are very poorly ventilated and have been caught hiring minors to do odd jobs during school hours. Their class of pictures border on the sensational and are far from ideal but at the same time are on a higher plane than the downtown Madison Street houses.

The poolrooms are cleaner and better ventilated than those in many sections of the city. Minors have been seen in a few of the establishments by the writer but he has never been able to run across any gambling.

The saloons and cabarets are so numerous that a personal investigation of only a limited number was possible. No minors were witnessed in the saloons and none other than soft drinks were seen sold over the counter but there is little doubt that something stronger could be obtained by those who

"know the ropes" since so many are able to flourish.

The commercialized amusements of the vicinity are not especially worse than those of other Chicago Communities, if anything, they are a little above the average but if the child life is left entirely to the mercies of this sort of amusement and recreation, their morals and ideals will be far from normal. There is an urgent need to supplant, yes even, counteract these with cleaner more wholesome and constructive forms of social life and endeavor.

Conclusions and Suggestions.

A. Conclusions.

While the exact figures secured in this survey mean but very little in themselves yet they have shown to us almost conclusively that there are a great many unattached boys and girls within the School District.

They exist as such primarily, because of the fact that there has been no concerted effort on the part of all nor a sufficiently intensive effort on the part of a large enough number of the constructive agencies, to get in touch with each individual child. Secondly, many of those agencies operating do not make their programs effective, by studying child life and adapting the programs to the natural tendencies and desires of children, consequently loosing within a short time, those few young people who at one time or another they are able to attract. Thirdly, little co-operation on the part of the parents with the organizations make the task doubly difficult where it might be made doubly easy.

There has developed during this study three distinct reasons why in this particular community the great army of unattached boys and girls should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

1. The unusual number of rooming houses, the large number of families of one parent and great percentage of working mothers make for an "Abnormal

Home Life" and requires the supplementary efforts of Constructive Social Agencies.

2. The almost entire absence of facilities for a natural play life, such as playgrounds, parks, or even yards with green grass demand some substitute on the part of the child life of the community.
3. In the face of the two preceding conditions, the fact that there is so large an industrial and commercial life within the community makes it a much more hazardous place for unattached children than it otherwise would be.

B. Suggestions.

1. Probably the most effective way to materially reduce the number of unattached boys and girls within the District would be for someone organization to so correlate, stimulate, and direct the efforts of all existing constructive Social Agencies, so that they will function to their maximum, at the same time avoiding duplication of effort and reaching every single family of the Community.
2. A scheme patterned after the Cincinnati Block Unit System might serve best to effect the latter.
3. A new school building built with facilities for community activities and recreation would go a long way toward solving the problem.
4. A greater effort on the part of the municipality to provide wholesome, outdoor recreation to this part of the city would greatly offset the dangers threatening Child Life.

APPENDIX

I Sample of Questionnaire used for families.

SCHOOL SOCIAL SURVEY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Block</i>
<i>Investigator</i>	<i>Checked by</i>
<i>Name</i>	
<i>Address</i>	
<i>Number in Family</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
<i>Rooms per Family</i>	<i>Occupation of Father</i>
<i>Mother Living</i>	<i>Occupation of Mother</i>
<i>Father Living</i>	
GIRLS	
<i>A—7-10</i>	<i>B—11-14</i>
<i>C—15-20</i>	
BOYS	
<i>D—7-10</i>	<i>E—11-14</i>
<i>F—15-18</i>	<i>G—19-21</i>
<i>NOTE—Instructions: Indicate in blanks below whether boy or girl, and age. Example—(B-5) would indicate there was a girl between the age of 11 and 14 years in the 5th grade. In case there are two children of the same sex within the same age division, indicate as follows: G 11-6; G 13-8.</i>	
<i>Year in Grade School</i>	<i>Belong to</i>
<i>Year in High School</i>	<i>Sorority or Fraternity</i>
<i>Number Employed</i>	<i>Literary Club</i>
<i>Place of Employment</i>	<i>Orchestra or Glee Club</i>
<i>Member of Catholic Church</i>	<i>Athletic Club</i>
<i>Member of Jewish Church</i>	<i>Playground</i>
<i>Member of Protestant Church</i>	<i>Hobby Clubs</i>
<i>Attend Sunday School</i>	<i>Gymnasiums</i>
	<i>BOYS</i>
	<i>GIRLS</i>
	<i>Y. M. C. A.</i>
	<i>Y. W. C. A.</i>
	<i>Boy Scouts</i>
	<i>Camp Fire</i>
	<i>American Legion</i>
	<i>Girl Pioneers</i>
	<i>Lodge</i>
	<i>Girl Scouts</i>

Workers are requested to solicit membership for the Parent-Teachers Association of the Brown School.

II Sample of Questionnaire used in the Industrial
and Institutional Survey.

Industrial and Institutional Block Survey

<i>Number of Churches</i>	<i>Y. M. C. A.'s</i>	<i>Y. W. C. A.'s</i>	<i>Photograph Galleries</i>
<i>Settlement or Institutional Church Work</i>			<i>School stores</i>
<i>Schools</i>			<i>Drug stores</i>
<i>Parks or Playgrounds</i>			<i>Groceries</i>
<i>Libraries</i>			<i>Barber shops</i>
<i>Number of Vacant Lots</i>			<i>Junk shops</i>
<i>Number of Vacant Buildings</i>			<i>Butcher shops</i>
<i>Theatres</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Ventilation</i>	<i>Bakeries</i>
<i>Moving Picture Houses</i>	"	<i>Cleanliness</i>	<i>Restaurants</i>
<i>Dance Halls</i>	"	"	<i>Beauty shops</i>
<i>Skating Rinks</i>	"	"	<i>Department stores</i>
<i>Hospitals</i>			<i>Hardware stores</i>
<i>Pool Rooms</i>			<i>Saloons</i>
<i>Ice Cream Parlors</i>			<i>Rooming Houses</i>
			<i>Manufacturing Plants, and their product</i>

NOTE—No addresses need be given unless establishment is in poor condition. Use back of card for this purpose.

III Sample of Form used to summarize data.

1921 La

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Lawyer

A study of the child life in Brown
School District

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